R. D. Womble

BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:
Daily paper, 1 month.......................$ 3 00
" 3 months.......................8 00
" 6 months.......................15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months.......................3 00
" 6 months.......................5 00
Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when time paid for expires.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9. 1864. NO. 102.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Mississippi.

DEMOPOLIS, March 7, 1864.—A Dispatch from General Jackson, dated Canton, March 2d, says that the enemy's army, consisting of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps, and numbering between twenty-five and thirty thousand infantry and fifteen hundred cavalry, left Canton that morning, after remaining three days. Sherman reached there on the 28th, remained six hours and passed on to Vicksburg, leaving McPherson in command. He sent back couriers in great haste to McPherson on the 29th to hurry on towards Vicksburg, via Livingston and Brookville. A large number of empty transports have passed down the river to Vicksburg, said to be to take Sherman's army up the river.

The enemy destroyed the Railroad eight miles below Canton, and burned houses and destroyed provisions.

Over two hundred of the enemy were killed and captured. Ross killed fifty-five out of seventy negro cavalry, near Yazoo City.

Several small wagon trains have been taken. The enemy destroyed no railroad bridges. Cyphered dispatches have been captured from the enemy's couriers. Transports are going down the Yazoo river.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., March 8.—The Washington *Chronicle* of the 8th contains a call for a Republican National Union Convention, to meet at Baltimore, June 8th, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. All who favor the suppression of the rebellion and the cause thereof are invited to send delegates. The *Chronicle* says editorially that it cannot be denied that great bitterness has sprung up in the ranks of the Republican party, which threatens to ripen into something worse than a preliminary contest for the nomination, and says that good faith demands that all who send delegates to the Baltimore Convention should stand by the nominee.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 8.—At auction to-day a further decline took place in manufactured and smoking tobacco, sugar and other articles.

Brig. Gen. W. H. F. Lee is expected from Fortress Monroe on the next flag of truce boat.

The capture of steamers referred to yesterday was accomplished by fourteen men of the Fifth Virginia Cavalry, under the direction of Acting Master Burley. They crossed Chesapeake Bay in open boats, and proceeded to Cherrystone, bonded one steamer, brought off a propeller, scuttled a schooner, captured forty prisoners and destroyed a quantity of Stores.

From Charleston.

CHARESTON, March 7.—The enemy continue to keep up a slow fire upon the city. No signs of activity on Morris Island or other points.

Fleet unchanged.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESON, March 8.—Thirty-one shells were fired at the city to-day. No other military news of interest.

The amount funded at the Assistant Treasurer's office in this city, for the last six days is two million two hundred thousand dollars.

From Georgia.

MACON, March 8,—Upwards of two and a half millions have been funded here in four per cents., and now funding at over half million daily.

ADVANCE IN TERMS.

The rapid advance in labor and all articles that enter into the publishing business compels us to advance our terms for subscription and advertising. On and after the first day of March the price of the PROGRESS will be as follows:

Daily paper, six months......................$15.00
" " Three months......................8.00
" " One month......................3.00

After the 1st of March single copies of the paper will be sold at the counter at 25 cents. The price to agents and news dealers as heretofore, $10 a hundred.

All advertisements will be charged $3 a square of eight lines or less, from this date.

All subscriptions made before the 1st of March will be taken at the present rates.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Twenty cents for Rags**.—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

COOK WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE, BY THE MONTH OR FOR the balance of the year, a good Cook and Washer. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
March 7-tf

Office Southern Express Company,
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 13th, 1864.

MUCH COMPLAINT BEING MADE OF THE DElays by this Company in forwarding merchandise, I am instructed to advertise that the Rules of the Company require that Government packages shall take precedence over all others, and next in order packages forwarded by friends or Associations to officers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of this rule, together with limited facilities for transportation, necessarily cause delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others.
A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag't.
Feb 16-1m

Office Southern Express Company,
AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 10th, 1864.

LEGAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONcerned that persons who ship packages containing Spirits, Wines or Cordials, without informing our Agent of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation.

Spirits, Wines or Cordials, will not be forwarded by this Company except under special contract.
JAS. SHUTER,
Sup't and Act'g Pres't.
A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
Feb 16-1m

TIN PLATE.

WE HAVE IN STORE FOR SALE 7 BOXES TIN PLATE, 14x20.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Commission Merchants.
March 8-4t

FOREIGN VIEW OF THE PROSPECTS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

The article which we copy below from the last London *Times* will be interesting just now. It comes from a paper which is nobody's friend—certainly no friend of the Confederacy, except in as far as this nation, by its strength, may command that sort of friendship which muscle can always command:

By the last intelligence we can at least form an estimate of how much of its avowed object has been obtained. The submission of the Southern Confederacy to the old central power of the Republic is the great end the war is to secure. The campaigns and battles of 1862 and 1863 are now matters of history. At the opening of 1864, how much territory has the Northern Federation gained; what has been the effect of that occupation on the policy of the Southern States, and what progress has been made in the abolition of slavery?

The greatest success of the North was the capture of Vicksburg, which, it was asserted, opened the whole course of the Mississippi, and divided the revolted States to the East and West of the river.

Yet by the last accounts it is evident that the great river of the West is not "open" to navigation. The Federals hold New Orleans at the mouth of the Mississippi, and many other points in its course, but the stream is as much closed for traffic as when the Confederates garrisoned Vicksburg. Not a steamer can pass up or down without the risk of being attacked by the Southern guerrilla bands on both banks. The immense territory through which the river winds baffles all attempts to occupy it. The whole army of Gen. Grant now concentrated in East Tennessee would not suffice to "command" the Mississippi and "keep its navigation open" for the greater part of its course. it runs through a territory of which the people, as our correspondent says, are "bitter hostile," to the Federals, and, as the actual consequence of such hostility, the river is closed. The same difficulty it encountered on the inland lines of communication.

All the troops the North could raise would not be enough to fight and protect many hundreds of miles of railway at the same time. It would require 100,000 men to keep the single line from the Mississippi to Chattanooga in working order. The distance appears to baffle all military skill, and so dominish the value of a successful operation that it is followed by very slight results. A country may be too large for decisive war, and the waste of whole armies in America seems to prove the fact. Napoleon swept over everything between Paris and Vienna; but Spain and Russia defied him and exhausted his troops in a conflict with nature itself. General Grant is now contending with the same kind of difficulties, while the Southern forces appear to be rallying in his front and rear. It is evident that the Federal occupation of East Tennessee, even if it can be maintained, will not bring the war nearer to a conclusion.

In Virginia the Southerners have lost nothing in all the campaigns, and every attempt to penetrate their country in this direction has been defeated. The real task of the Army of the Potomac is to defend Washington, which has as frequently been in danger of capture during the war as Richmond. The siege of Charleston has failed, and the fleet of monitors has suffered so much damage during the operation, that it cannot venture within range of the Confederate batteries. The blockade of the Southern coast does not deprive the people of an ample supply of imported articles, nor does the depreciation of their currency appear to disable them from purchasing. Goods to the value of a million of dollars arrive in the port of Wilmington every four and twenty hours. The contraband trade must be profitable in spite of captures and inconvertible Southern notes. It seems, also, that the descriptions of suffering and want endured in the South, given in the Northern journals, have been greatly exagerated.

The general state of affairs of the Confederacy, and what is more important, the feeling of the people, indicate both ability and determination to continue the struggle. They consider Mr. Lincoln's last proclamation as a mere device to secure political support in the North. Its terms they regard with contempt. Time enough has now elapsed to test the effect of his proclamation in reference to slavery. From Mr. Lincoln's message to Congress, it appears that the total number of slaves the Federal armies have liberated is 100,000. That is the whole result of three years war in the name of Abolition. For every negro thus freed it is calculated that three white men have been killed in the contest. If the four millions of blacks are only to be emancipated at the same cost, the calculation becomes something terrible, and the feeling of humanity will be appealed to on behalf of the superior race. The worst evil that has grown out of the system of slavery is the war carried on to extinguise it.

To be successful, the conquest of the Southern territory must be complete, and after all the waste of life and money, most of the task has still to be done. What has been effected in the work of abolition is even less in proportion. The war has liberated one hundred thousand negroes, leaving the condition of millions of slaves unaltered. Can the most bigoted philanthropist assert, that as a war of emancipation, the conflict has been marked by success? Or, taking it as a war of conquest, has the North gained territory enough from the South to destroy its power of resistance and make its return to the Union inevitable? If either of the objects of the struggle had been obtained, the fourth year of the war would not have found these questions open and unanswered.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION—LIST OF OFFICERS.

We take the following from the *Examiner* of Monday.

On Saturday the flag of truce boat brought up eight hundred and sixty-one paroled prisoners of whom sixty-four were officers. These prisoners were brought from Point Lookout, a miscellaneous lot, having been captured at different places and at different times. Some of the officers were sent from Johnson's Island to Point Lookout, the immediate point of their departure for the Confederacy.

The prisoners were delivered by Major Mulford—the supposition being that the Federal authorities were willing to try the experiment of tendering an informal resumption of exchange, without directly implicating the unpleasant question of Butler's recognition. It is very certain that our officers of exchange have taken no propositions other than those which were [illegible] four months ago. Whether the present action of the Yankee authorities is to be taken as their acceptance of our proposition is the point to be determined. In the meantime, our prisoners have been received, and it is [illegible] that a number of Yankee prisoners [illegible] by flag of truce to-day.

We copy the list of officers [illegible] to be exchanged under the [illegible]

Colonels—J. K. Connally, [illegible] N. C.; [illegible] Smith, of 5th Ky.; W. H. Christian, of 55th Va.; Robert Bullock, of 7th Florida.

Lieutenant Colonels—S H Boyd, of 45th N C; R E Burke, of 2d La; H A Carrington, of 18th Va; John Cataleny, of 15th Va cavalry.

Majors—J C Davis, of 17th Tenn; J A Blair, of 2d Miss; R J Durr, of 39th Miss; W H Bennett, Staff Department, C C Blacknall, 23d N C.

Captains—James Whitaker, 47th Ala; J P Lee, Adjutant General's Department; J B Cloud, 16th Ark; M V Callum, 26th Miss; W C Clayburn, 7th S C; R D Anderson, Hutchins' Tennessee artillery; W M Boyd, 10th Va; J W Blackburn, 14th Ark; J B Brown, 5th Va cavalry; D Bell, 4th N C; J C A Bell, 22d Ga; W M Berkeley, 8th Va; J H Buchanan, 2d Miss; D G Alexander, 3d Tenn; J F Anderson, 16th Va cavalry.

First Lieutenants—J T Andrews, 23d Ark; Joseph Anderson, 15th Ark; J J Ash, 11th Miss; Aaron Anderson, 2d Texas Cavalry; W M Candle, 19th Ark; F M Bledsoe, 11th Ga; S E Belk, 53d N C; J C Warren, 52d N C; D F Goodlow, 18th Miss; J T Baughn, 55th Va; Wm Reid, Gilmor's Cavalry; W W Brown, 4th Texas; R W Adams, 5th Fla; S F Adams, 45th N C

Second Lieutenants—S S Armstrong, 5th Tenn cavalry; N D Adams, 1st Ala; W W Apperson, 5th Texas cavalry; A G Archer, 12th Ark; J A Black, 4th Fla; W F Blackwood, 5th Ark; J D Perkins 2d Fla; G N Nixon, 32d N C; J R Boyles, 12th S C; J R Crawford, 46th Ala; M C Hobbs, 1st Va cavalry; J T Miles, 38th Va.

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.
March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

For the Progress.—MR. EDITOR:—As the time is approaching when the people will have to choose members of the Legislature, and as the times require that we should elect our best men, we would respectfully suggest the name of DR. JAMES D. MATTHEWS, to be voted for to represent the County of Nash in the House of Commons. Dr. Matthews is well known as a gentleman of superior qualification and sound Conservative principles. We trust he will allow his name to be used by his friends. MANY VOTERS.
March 5 oltd&wlt.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING UNCALLED FOR IN THE POST OFFICE at Raleigh, N. C., March 8th, 1864. The postage is two cents. Call for advertised letters and give date of list.

A
Andrews, F G
B
Bowden, John
Brown, Miss Jane
Bailey, Miss Mollie E
Burns, Wm
Bagwell, Miss Catherine
Bryan, N
Broadnax, W E
Boyden, Spencer
Betts, A N
Bell, T W
Briant, Mrs Amy
Bowden, Rufus
Butler, E S
C
Chappell, Mrs M
Carfreud, Miss A
Cooper, Turner
Crawley, Berry
Clarke, Miss Mary
Chisman, S R
Collins, Isham
Chavers, Lorena
Coleman, Mrs
D
Debnam, Mrs S S
E
Etheridge, Jos H 2
F
Farrell, W M
G
Galien, Milliard
Guthrie, Miss Ruth
Griffin, Jas B
Galloway, Jas M
Googe, Mrs L
H
House, H W
Haughton, Jos
Hill, Ferinn
Hester, Miss Candace
Horner, J R
Hinton, Miss Julia
Hanton, Allen,
Hutton, George
Hardee, Isiah (serv't)
Herren, Wm T
Hunt, Caroline
Herring, Clara C
Howell, Jas
Hunter, Miss Fannie
Hill, Lt Frank J
Holmes, W H
Henderson, Miss M E
J
Jones, Miss Sarah J
Jones, Joseph
Johnson, Sidney 2
Jones, Mrs Sallie
Jeffrey, Miss Virginia
Johnson, Mrs E M
Jones, Miss Eliza A
Johnson, D D
Jordan, Miss Annie
Jordan, J H
Johnson, Allen
K
Kilpatrick, W W
King, Mrs Laney Ann
King, Mrs Delamian
Kennerly, Augustus 2
L
Lassiter, Miss Elizabeth
Lockleah, Sophia
Lindsey, J J
Lane, W P
M
Mitchell, W T
McDaniel, J C
Mainord, Quinton
Morgan, Anna
Mitchell, Miss Jane
Malaby, Mrs Rebecca
Mayo, Caroline
P
Pool, Mrs Henry
Pickerd, John H
Partin, Miss Jane
Pace, W R
Pool, Mrs Elizabeth
Partin, Miss Martha
Pool, Henry
Pool, Mrs Margaret
R
Rogers, G W
Rhodes, James A
Royal, Lt Elias
S
Spainhower, W W
Savage, Lt H A
Smith, Miss Nancy
Smith, Miss Adelaide
Sumney, P A
Smith, Mrs Emely
Smith, Hilliard T
W
Williams, G W
Wilkins, Miss M L
Whitford, Bryant C
Watts, Lt W B
Walker, Miss Nancy
White, Capt W C
Warren, Mrs H
Williams, Lucy
Wynne, J C
White, T J

March 9-1t GEORGE T. COOKE, P. M.

THE NEW TAX AND CURRENCY LAWS

COMPEL ME TO ADJUST MY PRICES TO THEIR demands or suspend the manufacture of the *Southern Hepatic Pills*. From this date they will be sold at $225 a gross. For $20 I will send a dozen boxes to any address. They are less profitable than when the price was lower.
GEORGE W. DEEMS,
Goldsboro', N. C.
March 7-d2t & w4t

FOR SALE.

CALICO FOR SALE, AT W. W. WOODEL & CO.
March 9-3t*

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 2—WANTED 100,000 FUR SKINS.—The undersigned having commenced the manufacturing of HATS at Statesville, N. C., desire to purchase the above amount of Furs, for which the *highest price* will be paid or exchanged for Hats.

Wanted also, 1,000 lbs. Wool on the same terms. For particulars, apply to us.
R. WITTKOWSKY & CO.
Statesville, N. C., April 1, 1864. 17—3w.

TO MILL-OWNERS, &C.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WITH AN EXPERIENCE of thirty years in the different branches of the business, offers his services to repair [illegible] Engines and Boilers and other machinery and [illegible] in the country. Address
V. [illegible],
Raleigh, N. C.
March 7-3t*

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FURNITURE, &C., THURSDAY, MARCH 10th 1864.

COMMENCING AT 11 O'CLOCK [illegible] our Sales-room, we will [illegible] a large and well assorted lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture, [illegible] of Mahogany Bureaus, Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Divans, Chairs, Tables, Mahogany and Cane Bottom Rocking Chairs, Writing Desk and Carpets.

Quite a large lot of Crockery, consisting of plates, Cups and Saucers; among them a full gilt China Tea Sett, Knives and Forks, Stone Jars, Jugs filled with vinegar; a lot of Tin Ware, Wash Tubs, Sad Irons, Porcelaine Kettle, &c., together with a lot of Bottles and sundry other articles not enumerated.
March 8-td CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.

ON SALE.

ABOUT 10,000 POUNDS OF GOOD SMOKING TObacco handsomely put up in papers and the papers in boxes of 100 pounds each. It will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Apply to W. M. CUNNINGGIM, Exchange Hotel, Raleigh, or to the subscribers at Hillsboro.
March 8-1w* PHILLIPS & HOOKER.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH TO SELL A TRACT OF FERTILE WELL timbered land lying in the eastern part of the State, convienient to water, containing eight thousand acres. Apply to me at this place for particulars.
JOS. T. CANNON,
March 3-tf Raleigh, N. C.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE A SPLENDID BRICK DWELLing House and a 2 acre Lot and out buildings.

—ALSO—

three-fourths of a Store, all in the town of Murfreesboro, N. C., and 100 acres of land about 1 mile from town. Two Plantations in Bertie county, situated on Cashie river, one containing 800 acres, the other 1,000 acres, with a Fishery one mile from the landing on the plantation, and may really turn out one of the best in the State. There is upon both farms good dwellings and all necessary out houses, apple and peach orchards. All these lands are well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn and peas.

—ALSO—

one tract of land in Stanly county, N. C., adjoining Cabarrus county, 12 miles from Concord Depot, 3 miles from Rockey river and 2 miles from Barrier's Mills, containing 1,200 acres. The land is nearly all level. It is said there is plenty lime stone. This is a splendid farm for wheat, tobacco, corn, &c., &c. This is a rare opportunity for investment and seldom offered. Apply to
P. HENNEBERRY,
Feb 3-1m Windsor, N. C.
Standard and Petersburg Express copy 30 times.

NOTICE.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
Vance, March 4th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL DEBTS and accounts of every description—Coupons, Dividends, Hand Hire, Bonds, &c—due by this Company previous to March 20th, 1864, will be paid in Confederate Treasury notes of the old issue.

By order of the Board of Directors:
JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
March 7-12t Secretary.

Office North Carolina R. R. Co.,
VANCE, March 4th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AFTER March 20th, 1864, no issues of Confederate Treasury notes other than the 1s, 2s and 5s will be received by this Company in payment of Fares, Freights or any other dues, otherwise fifty per cent additional will be charged. The $100 notes will not be received at all and in every instance the debtor must make the exact change.

By order of the Board of Directors:
JOHN H BRYAN, Jr.,
March 7-12t Secretary.

NOTICE TO NON-CONSCRIPTS.

I NOW HAVE A COMPANY OF NON-CONSCRIPTS permanently stationed at Salisbury, N. C., as Prison Guards, and will receive 25 or 30 more recruits, if an early application is made to me. This Company will not be removed from this place.
H. P. ALLEN,
Capt. Co. B, Prison Guards.
Salisbury, N. C., March 5, 1864—March 7-15t

Bank of Cape Fear,
RALEIGH, March 1st, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances from this Bank by the 25th instant, and all balances left in Bank on the 31st instant will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds and paid to said depositors. W. H. JONES, Cash'r.
March 2-td

$400 REWARD

FOR THE ARREST AND DELIVERY IN JAIL SO I can get them of my 2 men. WASHINGTON ROLAND, black, 6 feet high, 23 years old, has very high peaks in his forehead, weighs about 160 pounds and has a very small foot, wears No. 8 shoes, had on when he left homespun pants, Confederate jacket and a Yankee overcoat, he had also a black cloth suit, was bought in Richmond last June and was raised in Wilmington, N. C.—EDWARD, mulatto, near 6 feet high, about 21 years old, bowleged, had on ordinary homespun and blue jacket.—Both wear caps. The above named boys left the subscriber on the 28th January, and were seen at Christiansville on the 29th and had an opportunity of crossing the Roanoke river, and are supposed to be making their way to Wilmington or the Yankees.
B. C. WATKINS,
Hallsboro' P. O., Chesterfield, Co., Va.
Feb 16-6toaw

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHATHAM R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, March 4th, 1864.

ALL CHECKS AND REQUISITIONS OF THIS Company, now outstanding, are payable only in the present currency. W. W. VASS, Treas'r.
March 5-3tawl A

TO BOYS.

ONE OR TWO GOOD WHITE BOYS CAN FIND profitable employment by immediate application at the Progress Office. Feb 26-tf

$50 REWARD.—RANAWAY, LOST OR STOLEN.

MY SMALL NEGRO BOY, SAM, DISAPPEARED from my residence in this city on Monday, the 11th of January, and has not been heard of since. He is thin, black and has a very intelligent face. Aged 11 years.—Wore a striped cap, dark woolen jacket and white pantaloons. The above reward is offered for his recovery.
Jan 26 tf H. R. BRYAN.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 31-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE TO THE MAGISTRATES OF WAKE COUNTY.

AT A MEETING OF FORTY-TWO OF THE MAGistrates of this county it was ordered that a called Court be held at the Court House, on Saturday, the 5th day of March next, to attend to important Court business, and a full attendance of all the Magistrates is earnestly requested. J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.
March 1-td
Confederate copy.

ORDNANCE [illegible]
Raleigh, N. C., [illegible]

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD [illegible] quantities [illegible] of [illegible] 10 [illegible]
[illegible]
May 3-1f

[illegible] Fifty cents a square, and [illegible] charged $1 a square for every [illegible] will be charged as advertisements [illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President—salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice-President—salary $6,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chesnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus R Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga, Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, of [illegible], Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of [illegible], Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Tidball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS—POST OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

Norther Mail opens daily at 7 a m. Eastern mail opens daily at 7 a m. Western mail opens daily at 11 a m. Fayetteville mail opens daily at 11 a m. Augusta mail opens daily at 7 a m. Eagle Rock mail opens Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m. Leachburg mail opens on Wednesday's at 12 m. Roxboro mail opens on Wednesday's at 12 m. Summerville mail opens on Wednesday at 5 p m. Carthage mail opens on Thursday's at 5 p m.

Northern mail closes daily at 9.30 a m. Eastern mail closes daily at 9 a m. Western mail closes daily at 9 p m. Fayetteville mail closes daily at 6 p m. Augusta mail closes at 9 p m. Eagle Rock mail closes Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 p m. Leachburg mail closes Wednesday's at 1 p m. Roxboro mail closes Wednesday's at 1 p m. Summerville mail closes Thursday's at 10 a m. Carthage mail closes Wednesday's at 6 a m.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE—ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS AT RALEIGH.

North Carolina Rail Road.

Mail train going East—arrives at 9:40 a m, leaves at 10:10 a m.

Going West—arrives at 12 night, leaves at 1 night.

Accommodation train going East—arrives at 11 night, leaves 12:5 night.

Going West—arrives at 12:30 p m, leaves 1:20 p m.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Mail train going North—leaves at 11 a m, arrives at 1 night.

Accommodation train going North—arrives at 12:45 a m, leaves 11:30 night.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'.
OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming, At C. M. FARRISS'.
NECKTIES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
FINE CASSIMERES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
GENTLEMAN'S HALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRISS'.

Officers of North-Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you want to get *fits* send your orders to C. M. Farriss.

WANTED.—Five or six experienced Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.
Feb 25-1m C. M. FARRISS.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Feb. 22d 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTING of
Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Ass't Surgeon W. H. HARRIS,
will meet at Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Monday, March the 14th.

At Concord, in Cabarrus county, on Wednesday, the 16th.

At Albemarle, in Stanly county, on Friday, the 18th.

At Troy, in Montgomery county, on Monday, the 21st.

At Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th.

At Monroe, in Union county, on Saturday the 26th.

At Wadesboro', in Anson county, on Monday, the 28th.

At Rockingham, in Richmond county, on Wednesday, the 30th.

At Carthage, in Moore county, on Friday, the 1st of April, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of Physical disability. EDWARD WARREN,
Feb 26-td Surgeon General.

Confederate, Greensboro Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one Week and send bill to Surgeon General's Office.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Feb. 22d, 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of
Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,
Surgeon E. B. HAYWOOD,
will meet in the town of Roxboro', in Person county, on Wednesday, the 2d of March.

At Wentworth, in Rockingham county, on Saturday, the 5th.

At Greensboro', in Guilford, on Monday and Tuesday, the 7th and 8th.

At Ashboro', in Randolph county, on Thursday, the 10th.

At Lexington, in Davidson county, on Saturday, the 12th.

At Winston, in Forsyth county, on Monday, the 14th, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of physical disability. EDWARD WARREN,
Feb 23-td Surgeon General.

Confederate, Greensboro Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one week and send bill to Surgeon General's Office.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., [illegible] the North Carolina Rail Road [illegible] 7 rooms [illegible] and 3 rooms [illegible]

For further particulars [illegible] in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, [illegible], N. C. Feb 15-[illegible]

[illegible]

A [illegible]
[illegible]

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1864.

The War.

All quiet in Mississippi, the Yankees having clean gone beyond the Big Black.

All quiet at Dalton, the Yankees having been driven back beyond the Chicamauga.

All quiet in Florida, Finnegan having put a quietus on the invading marauders.

All quiet on the Rapidan, the Yankees hugging the Rappahannock, afraid to advance.

All quiet around Richmond, the Yankee raiders having been driven off.

All quiet at Charleston and nobody hurt by the artillery practice of the enemy.

All quiet in East Tennessee, the small number of Yankees in that section being busy in furnishing material for the small pox to [illegible] upon.

All quiet in Eastern North Carolina, since the raid of Pickett, the few Yankees and negroes in Newbern fearing the experiment of an advance.

In fact all is quiet everywhere, and so far in the Spring campaign we are ahead, and if we have gained but little we have cause to be grateful that we have lost less; and we begin to think, from the manner in which the Yankees are *feeling* positions and then falling back, that the Spring campaign may not be so bloody or desperate after all. The Yankees may try to avoid great battles and devastate our country by raids. Let us be prepared for the marauders.

Beyond the Chowan.

There are no truer or better people in the Confederacy than those inhabiting the counties beyond the Chowan river, and yet there are none who have suffered more by the ravages of the war. We saw an officer of the army of Northern Virginia, yesterday, who had just returned from a visit to his relations and friends in Perquimons, and he says the whole country beyond the river has been literally gutted, and families that hitherto lived in affluence are now sadly distressed for the commonest necessaries of life.

But a short time since a small party of negroes came out from Norfolk and gathered up and took away several hundred negroes from Perquimons and adjoining counties—the father of our informant losing sixty-five. The Yankees steal their negroes, stock and other property, and our own authorities impress their provisions, and many are suffering for subsistence. So says our informant.

We doubt not our own authorities are doing all that can be done, and that we have not enough men to guard and protect every section of our extended territory; and yet we very much regret that something cannot be done for the suffering, down-trodden people beyond the Chowan.

"The *valet de chambre* of the *Progress* makes no mention of his master's modest aspirations."—*Petersburg Register*.

No wonder that a dog who has been accustomed to a master should wag his tail frequently. The demented, besotted old creature of the *Register* speaks of a master! Debt and a debauched appetite are the most inexorable masters we know of, and yet this unblushing libeller is the *slave* of both. We pay our debts and taxes and have never been under the necessity of accepting a charity donation to lift us out of a community that loathed and despised us. Does the *Register* understand what it is to have a master and be a slave?

THE LOCKVILLE MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Company, held in Raleigh on the 8th of March last, the company was organized by the election of the following directors: J. M. Heck, W. J. Hawkins, Thomas Webb, Kemp P. Battle, W. S. Downey, B. T. Williamson and O. Shay.

At a meeting of directors subsequently held J. M. Heck was elected President of the company and B. T. Williamson Treasurer.

WORMING A DOG.—The novelest sight we have seen in many a day, was four big buck negroes, yesterday, with a large yard dog down flat on his back, a stick through his mouth and his tongue drawn out, cutting out a small cord, which they called a worm from the underside of that useful member. Curiosity caused us to enquire the object of such seeming barbarity, and were informed by one of the sable gentlemen, who seemed to be the leading surgeon in the operation, that it was to prevent him from going mad. He assured us that the dog never could go mad now, even though bitten by a whole regiment of mad dogs.

RICHMOND TO BE GUARDED.—The recent raid has determined the authorities to adopt a more vigorous policy as to the protection of the city against such surprises. The *Enquirer* says:

Gen. Bragg has determined to order fifteen hundred cavalry to be permanently stationed around Richmond. Such a force, picketing the roads, will effectually protect the city from [illegible] insults of raids, as well as the country from [illegible]. Such a cavalry force in front of a raiding party, will always check them, until the cavalry from Gen. Lee's army can come up.

Such a force has always been wanted here and the fact that no cavalry was permanently attached to the Richmond defences, has encouraged the enemy in making these raids. The presence of these fifteen hundred cavalry will relieve us from raiding parties.

If Gen. Hampton, with his "six hundred," could, blown and exhausted by hard travel from Fredericksburg, overtake and capture so many, what damage would fifteen hundred fresh cavalrymen have done under such a leader.

THE STOCK MARKET.—In answer to many inquiries as to the publication of the stock market, we have only to say that we have suspended their publication because Messrs. W. R. Richardson & Co., who furnished us a weekly report, have suspended business until the 1st of April. When they resume we shall be able to resume our stock reports. We learn that neither of the brokers are doing any business for the present.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* publishes President Davis' address to the army, and says it is "bold, defiant and hopeful."

The Northern papers say that eleven hundred persons are fed daily by the government at Chattanooga.

NORTHERN NEWS.

Papers of the 3d have been received at Richmond, from the North, from which the following summary is made:

THE RAIDS ON RICHMOND AND CHARLOTTESVILLE.

Up to the 3d, the Yankee papers had not heard of the result of Kilpatrick's raid on Richmond. A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Culpeper Court House, the 2d, says:

"At five o'clock, Sunday, Brig. Gen. Kilpatrick, with his Division and a portion of Merritt's and Gregg's, and a light battery of six guns, left Stevensburg for the lower fords of the Rapidan. A portion of the force crossed at Germanna and the remainder at Ely's Fords.

"As the immediate results of all these movements are doubtless determined before this time, there can be no impropriety in stating that Kilpatrick started to make a dash on Richmond, for the purpose of releasing our prisoners there, sacking the rebel capital, and effecting such other laudable purposes as might be within his power. He succeeded in capturing a lieutenant and several men a Ely's Ford, and reaching Spotsylvania Court House, since which nothing has been heard from him."

The *Herald* devotes about a square foot of its first page with a diagram of Richmond and its approaches, and a description of the city. Several solid columns are filled with voluminous accounts of the raid on Charlottesville, and biographical sketches of the officers engaged in both. The account is *heralded* with the following characteristic flourish of trumpets:

"Kilpatrick's brilliant Cavalry movement against Richmond."

"The Union prisoners to be released and the Rebel Capital sacked."

"Co-operation of the Infantry under General Sedgwick."

"General Cutter's splendid demonstration."

"Stuart's boasted invincible Rebel Cavalry defeated and his camp destroyed."

"Five hundred fine horses and fifty Rebel prisoners captured, without the loss of a single man."

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writing about Custer's raid on Charlottesville, says that officer has returned to his headquarters at Stevensburg, after having been within three miles of Charlottesville, and marching about eighty miles. His force amounted to 1,600 picked men, from various regiments from Merritt's and Gregg's Divisions, well mounted. They passed through Madison Court House, crossed the upper Rapidan at Banks' Mill Ford, through Standardsville, and thence to Berner's Mills Bridge, on the Rivanna river, within five miles of Charlottesville. He says:

"Soon after crossing the bridge over the Rivanna, from which the pickets had retired on perceiving the approach of our column, our men were assailed with a heavy artillery fire from rebel batteries in front of them.

The nature of the ground was such that nothing could be seen of the opposing forces, and, except from the direction and rapidity of the firing, it was impossible to determine either its position or strength. The batteries were masked and so was the force supporting them.

Accordingly, a squadron of the First United States Regiment was sent out to reconnoitre on the enemy's left, and a squadron, numbering sixty, of the Fifth United States, under Capt. Ash, was despatched on the same errand towards their right.

While out on this business, Capt. Asn came in sight of a rebel artillery camp, some distance to the left of the road, into which he at once charged, causing the occupants to fly in the utmost astonishment and dismay. There were but a small number there, the greater part being engaged at the batteries, which were posted some distance off.

Capt. Ashe then proceeded to destroy the camp and its appurtenances, among which were six caissons, two forges and a quantity of harness, with other miscellaneous articles in the way of arms and equipments. He set fire to the caissons, and piled the harness and other articles upon them, and all were shortly blown up together.

Our force was out not less than a mile and a half from the bridge, and it was evidently the intention of the enemy to get between us and it, and cut off our retreat. Gen. Custer immediately perceived their design, and stepped quietly out of the net so carefully woven for him. As he crossed the bridge he set fire to it, and also to a large grist mill close by, and before the enemy came up he saw them so completely wrapped in flames that their destruction was certain.

It was between one and two p. m. when our troops advanced over the bridge, and they remained there from two to three hours.

The burning of the bridge prevented immediate pursuit, and the return march was commenced without molestation. It was Gen. Custer's intention to come through to Madison the same night, but the artillery horses were so completely jaded that it was impossible to get them along, and it became necessary to bivouac for the night about four miles beyond Stanardsville."

After reaching a point four miles from the Rapidan on their return, a brigade of rebel cavalry were encountered posted across the road, and, of course, were immediately charged and scattered to the four-winds of Heaven, the rebels charging with pistol and carbine. The enemy claim to have lost but half a dozen slightly wounded, who were brought off, while the rebels lost several killed, many wounded, and forty prisoners. The result is summed up as follows:

The action commenced about 11, a. m., and lasted nearly two hours. After crossing the Rapidan and burning another grist mill, the troops returned to Madison without further molestation, reaching the town about 4 p. m.

The boasted raider of the chivalry must resign his laurels. Six caissons blown up, a rebel camp demolished, a fine frame bridge and three large grist mills burned, a large quantity of quartermaster's and commissary stores destroyed in Stanardsville, a number of the enemy killed and wounded, sixty prisoners, and a number of contrabands brought away, will express the immediate damage done the enemy.

General Custer's movement was to deceive or draw off the attention of the enemy while Kilpatrick journeyed in another direction. The supposition is that he got a fair start, with no danger in his rear."

FROM MISSISSIPPI—THE CAVALRY EXPEDITION.

The New York *Times* says:

"The great cavalry expedition of Gens. Smith and Grierson, has returned to its starting point, near Memphis, having been unsuccessful in forming a junction with Gen. Sherman, in consequence of the concentration of the enemy's forces in superior numbers. Our troops penetrated to West Point, Miss., a distance of 180 miles, where all the rebel cavalry force was formed ready to impede our progress. Considerable fighting ensued, the rebels endeavoring first to cut our column in too, and then to cut it off, but without success. In these engagements the rebels lost very heavily. Our troops finally fell back, destroying the railroad as they retreated. Although the expedition failed in its main object, there were yet some very important results. It destroyed over one million bushels of rebel corn, a large amount of cotton and provisions, captured 1,500 mules and 200 prisoners, and brought in 2,000 negroes."

Smith has returned to Cairo.

A Memphis dispatch of the 7th says:

"In the attack by Forrest upon our rear at Okolona, the Third Tennessee cavalry broke at the first fire, running six of our small guns into a ditch. The guns were spiked and their carriages broken. In this fight our loss was about 100, who were nearly [illegible] taken prisoners."

FROM NORTH GEORGIA.

Advices from Grant's army report the [illegible] of his forces to Tunnel Hill, which point is to be held hereafter. Grant's demonstration was a "reconnoissance in force" to prevent the "rebels" from sparing reinforcements to act against Gen. Sherman.

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN OPENS DISCOURAGINGLY.

The N. Y. *Herald*, of the 2d says:

"The developments of the Spring campaign so far are not altogether encouraging. President Lincoln's experimental Florida expedition, to begin with, has turned out one of the most stupid and inexcusable blunders of the war. Next, the return to Tunnel Hill of the advanced forces of General Thomas from the mountain gorge in front of Dalton, Georgia, is explained as due to their discovery that Joe Johnston, in superior strength, had massed his army at Dalton, and was ready for a general battle, and we were not. Next, the early retreat of General Smith's cavalry expedition from Northern Mississippi back into Tennessee, pursued by the enemy, does not look well. Next the Sherman Alabama expedition, by the failure of Gen. Smith to effect a junction with it, is, we fear, placed in a position somewhat critical; and, next, as we hear nothing whatever from Mobile, we conclude that Admiral Farrigut has found that he can do nothing in seven feet water with vessels drawing fourteen feet.

This is not a very interesting picture for the opening of the Spring campaign."

CONGRESSIONAL.

On the 3d, the house passed the Senate bill making Parkersburg, Va., a port of entry.

In the Senate, Mr. Sumner, from the Select Committee on Slavery and Freedmen, reported a bill to repeal all laws for the rendition of fugitive slaves to their so-called masters.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported the House bill extending bounties to April 1st. He said men were enlisting more rapidly than they could be provided for.

In the House, Mr. Julian, of Indiana, introduced a bill to secure persons in the military and naval service homesteads in confiscated and forfeited estates within insurrectionary districts.

The House adopted a joint resolution to adjourn on the 21st of May. It is believed the Senate will concur.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The New York Democratic State Convention met at Albany on the 24th ult. Judge Amasa J. Parker was elected Chairman, and on taking his seat, said:

"This convention represents a constituency whom no terrors can affright, no chains enslave, no force subdue. Loyal to the Union in every fiber of your hearts, you will earnestly struggle to rescue the country from the misrule that in three years has well nigh destroyed it. You cannot restore to life the victims of the moloch of civil war. You cannot throw off the mountain of debt which presses upon the industry of the land, or strike from the page of history its record of the destruction of fertile fields and happy homes, or forget the cruel wounds that arbitrary power has inflicted upon the Constitution. But you can provide for the future. You can arrest the profligate expenditure of blood and treasure. You can stay the tide of corruption. You can admit again under the folds of the flag of the Union the dissevered States on terms not impossible to them and honorable to us.—The peaceful means of accomplishing these results are still with the people, upon whom rests our future destiny. The world will look with intense interest on the great struggle between power and the people; and whatever may be its issue, let us enjoy the proud satisfaction of having done our whole duty."

A resolution was adopted instructing the delegation to the Democratic National Convention to act and vote as a unit in accordance with the will and majority of the members thereof.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Senate has unanimously confirmed Gen. Grant as Lieut. General, and as Major General in the regular army from July 4th, 1864.

Meade, Sherman, McPherson and Thomas were confirmed as Brigadier Generals in the regular army.

Captain Flynn, held as a hostage in Richmond, has been exchanged.

Is rumored that Farragut has been ordered to Charleston to supersede Dahlgreen in the command of the iron-clad fleet.

The Provost Marshal General has announced that a new draft would be necessary as soon as the present one is filled.

Apprehension is felt of another raid on Alexandria and the railroad. Mosby was reported at Falls Church on Tuesday.

Lincoln has commuted the sentence of all deserters condemned to be shot, to imprisonment at the Dry Tortugas during the war.

The N. Y. *Times* alluding to the defeat in Florida, says: "The fighting was heroic beyond expression, and as the thrilling details are read many a sigh will be uttered that so much valor resulted in discomfiture."

Geo. Thompson the English abolitionist, had a public reception in New York on his arrival. Fremont and others made speeches.

Brig. Gen. Crocker, of Iowa, is reported to have died at Jackson Miss., of wounds received in a skirmish, in advance of Sherman's army.

The "pirate" barque Tuscaloosa has been seized by the British authorities at Cape Town, Africa. The commander, Capt. Lowe, entered a protest and the case is to be tired in the Admiralty Court.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—One hundred dollars will be paid at this office for a certified copy of Old Abe's Joke or story about the present predicament of Gen. Sherman's forces.—*N. Y. Herald*.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—We offer the above reward for an authentic version of Old Abe's Joke upon the Florida expedition, where a thousand lives were lost in the attempt to get three electoral votes. It must be very funny.—*N. Y. Herald*.

A LARGE REWARD FOR A SMALL JOKE.—We offer to pay $100 for a correct version of Old Abe's joke upon the retreat of Gen. Smith's cavalry force sent out to relieve Sherman.—*N. Y. Herald*.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The *Examiner* gives the following particulars of the recent raids on Richmond and Charlottsville:

THE RAIDERS—INTERESTING STATEMENT OF DAHLGREEN'S EXCURSION AND DEATH.

The column of Yankees under Dahlgreen took on their route two prisoners, Captain Dement and Mr. Mountcastle, who accompanied the force from Goochland to the *debut* at Walkerton. From these gentlemen, and other sources of information, we gather some interesting accounts of Dahlgreen's excursion.

Dahlgreen came down the Westham plank road with eight hundred or a thousand men. The Armory Battalion was on the enemy's flank, and appear to have been completely surprised. But when the enemy came in contact with Henley's battalion the cavalry broke at the first fire. The first volley of musketry seems to have done all the disaster that occurred. There were eleven Yankees killed and some thirty or forty wounded.

After the affair Dahlgreen seemed to be anxious for his retreat and divided his forces, so as to increase the chances of escape. The force under his immediate command moved down the south bank of the Pamunkey, and crossed the river at Dabney's ferry.

Their exact number was not at first easily ascertained, and, as usual, the most exaggerated accounts were circulated throughout the country, increasing as they spread, until the miserable fugitives from the Richmond defences were magnified into a full brigade. From the ferry they proceeded by the most direct route to Aylett's, on the Mattaponi, watched closely at every step by scouts detached from Lieut. James Pollard's company of Lee's Rangers, now on picket duty and recruiting service in King William, the residence of most of its members. The ferry boat having been previously removed, and Lieutenant Pollard's arrangements for disputing their passage when they reached the King and Queen side of the river being suspected, they dashed across the river as precipitately as possible, under the fire of a small squad of the Rangers left on the south bank for that purpose. While passing through King William they captured one prisoner, Mr. William Edwards, and several horses, and mortally wounded a man attached to the signal corps, whose name we could not learn. Subsequently, Colonel Dahlgreen, in command of the party, ordered the release of Mr. Edwards and the restoration of his horse and some valuables which were forcibly taken from his person when captured.

The Yankees had no sooner reached King and Queen county, than they were harassed, both front and rear, by the Rangers, showing fight as they advanced, until Lieutenant Pollard was reinforced by Magruder's and Blake's companies of the Forty-second Virginia battalion, now on picket duty in King and Queen, and Fox's company of Fifth Virginia cavalry, on furlough in the same county. Here the fight became general, resulting in the death of Col. Dahlgreen, and the capture of the greater number of the party, the rest having fled in disorder and panic to the nearest woods. It is believed that few, if any, will reach Gloucester Point alive, as the Home Guards of King and Queen, whose bravery was conspicuous during the whole affair, are scouring the country and cutting off escape.

A large body of this raiding party was pushing towards the Peninsula at last accounts, preferring that route to the rather hazardous attempt to reach Gloucester Point through King William and King and Queen. We regret this very much, as, in both counties, adequate preparations were made to prevent the soil of either county from being converted into a highway, as in the earliest period of the war, for Yankee robbers, whose track is marked, wherever they are permitted to obtain a foothold, with desolation and blood.

COLONEL DAHLGREEN—HIS DEATH.

The publication of Dahlgreen's programme for the sack of Richmond was the occasion of constant excitement Saturday, and curiosity to know what course the authorities would pursue towards the three or four hundred land pirates put in durance at the Libby. To Dahlgreen's budget of villainy and cowardice there are to be added some incidents which show, in the most striking colors, the character of this commander.

When the Yankees appeared at Frederick Hall, they captured there Captain Dement; and this prisoner was taken in company with Dahlgreen over the whole of his route. Captain Dement reports that he witnessed the execution of the negro guide, and that Dahlgreen furnished a rein from his own bridle with which the unhappy victim was hung.

Captain Dement effected his escape in the fight near Walkerton. When Dahlgreen found the small body of Confederate cavalry in his front, he insisted upon Captain Dement riding by his side, as he advanced to demand their surrender. The reply of one of our officers to the demand of surrender, was "give them h—ll, boys." Dahlgreen fell at the first fire, and the horse of Capt. Dement was shot under him, the rider fortunately escaping without injury. Dahlgreen received two bullets in the head, two in the body, and one in the hand. He died instantly.

Captain Dement escaped to a skirt of woods, and hearing some of the Yankee fugutives expressing a desire to find him and to surrender to him, came forward and received the surrender of almost the entire party. Dahlgreen's body had been stripped and was lying on the road, and it was by Capt. Dement's orders that it was interred.

Both Capt. Dement and Mr. Mountcastle describe Dahlgreen as a most agreeable and charming villian. He was very civil to the prisoners, shared his food with Captain Dement, and on several occasions invited him to take a nip of whiskey with him. He was a fair haired, very young looking man, with manners as soft as a cat's.

COL. JOHNSON'S AFFAIRS WITH THE ENEMY.

We learn that all the boats on the Pamunkey were secured by Col. Bradley Johnson's command, with the exception of a single one at Dabney's ferry, which the enemy used and afterwards destroyed.

The wounded in Col. Bradley T. Johnson's small command of fifty-four men, in the attack upon the enemy at Old Church, was Capt George W. Emack, of Prince George county, Maryland, shot in the thumb and side, slightly; Lieut. Dittey, shot through thighs, seriously; George Parker, sabre cut over the head, and R. H. King, cut over the head and shoulder. The Yankees charged through the command repeatedly, as though to ascertain its force; but every time the enemy charged, the command divided, delivering a deadly volley of lead and taking a number of prisoners upon every recoil, besides emptying a number of saddles. The enemy were in force five to one, and nothing but the ignorance and cowardice of the Yankees, and the bravery of Col. Johnson's force saved them from capture.

THE CHARLOTTESVILLE RAID.

It appears now that the Yankee raiders, under Custar, were as near Charlottesville as Crawford's farm, about three miles from town, and were driven back across the river at Rio mills. They captured a few caissons at the artillery camp near town. The camp consisted of two batteries, sixteen pieces, and only one of the batteries were reached by the enemy. One of the batteries is said to have used grape and cannister on the enemy, with what effect is not known.

The enemy remained in line of battle until nearly sunset, when they commenced retreating in the direction of Earleysville. They burned all the county bridges, and also Rio mills, about six miles from Charlottesville.

[From the Montgomery Advertiser.]

THE MISSISSIPPI CAMPAIGN—A CONCISE REVIEW.

DEMOPOLIS, Ala., Feb. 28, 1864.

The campaign through which the army of this Department has just passed has been fruitful of many incidents, and profitable in demonstrating the ability of the South to maintain its independence.

The Federal newspapers have for more than six weeks been filled with the plans of the great South-western campaign. Sherman was to invade Mississippi with three columns. One—the larger—to leave Vicksburg; another, Western Tennessee, down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and the third was to land at Pascagoula. These three columns were to unite at some point, capture Mobile, then [illegible], and occupy all of Mississippi, and that [illegible] of the State of Alabama, west of the [illegible]. To accomplish this grand object, [illegible] was given seventy thousand veteran [illegible]

The expedition [illegible] planned was inaugurated by the moving of [illegible] columns. Sherman left Vicks[illegible] of February, at the head of thirty-five [illegible] infantry, two or three thousand cavalry [illegible] pieces of artillery.—Almost [illegible] Grierson or Smith began their [illegible] with twelve or fif- [illegible] infantry. Mo- [illegible] with

the enemy's fleet of gunboats, and by land from P
sacola and Pascagoula.
The question naturally arose with those anx
about the fate of this section, what was to be the
sult ?- Gen. Polk had recently been placed in co
mand of this Department. He assumed comm
late in December and could scarcely have more t
familiarized himself with the command, and had
but little time to organize his troops and collect
gether all the energies of his Department; and wh
er strong or weak by reason of his predecessor's org
ization, upon that and that alone must he rely.
The troops in Mobile were those sent there by
War Department for its defence and could only
spared from that point for temporary use. In
Department outside of Mobile were only Loring's
vision, composed of three brigades, and French's
vision of two small brigades. This constituted the in
fantry force. The cavalry force was compos
Lee's and Forrest's commands. Most of Forre
force had been recently organized in West Tenn
and many of them are still unarmed.
With only this force at his command, Gen. P
took the field. Forrest was still detached from t
main army, and must remain so to watch the mov
ments of Grierson and his cavalry command. Sh
man with his 35,000 could only be opposed by Lo
ing, French and Lee—not more than one-third of t
enemy's force.
From Vicksburg the enemy moved very rapid
and vigorously on to Jackson, and from that poi
they threatened Meridian, the railroad centre of th
Department. At this time Gen. Polk borrowed from
the Mobile garrison two or three brigades to retard
the enemy, in order to enable him to save his supplies
which had accumulated at different points of the rail-
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the height of folly to have given the enemy battle
under the circumstances. Our force, when strength-
ened by the reinforcements from Mobile, did no
reach over half that of the enemy, inclusive of o
cavalry.
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order—slowly and successfully. The enemy mov
his bodies of infantry, artillery and cavalry, with ca
tion and prudence. Lee hung upon his flanks a
compelled him to move in compact columns, giv
him no time to forage or depredate upon the country
In the meantime Gen. Polk, with all his acknow
edged energy, was moving all his stores from poi
of the different railroads, likely to fall into the enemy
hands.
On Sunday, the 14th, Lieutenant General Po
evacuated Meridian, with his little army heavi
pressed by an enemy thirty-five thousand strong.
Before the evacuation, however, every article belong
ing to the different departments of the governme
had been moved. The rolling stock of four impo
tant railroads had been saved—not a car was l
and scarcely a wheel left. The locomotives and c
belonging to the Mobile and Ohio road were sa
housed in Mobile. Those of the other roads w
brought to the Tombigbee and safely placed u
this side of the river. It was a literal and posit
evacuation of this great railroad centre. The lit
town of Meridian stood lonely amid the silence of p
barrens, without a noise to disturb its solicitude o
shrill whistle to arouse its inhabitants. The garris
belonging to Mobile had been safely returned to th
duties there, and Mobile was as safe as the depar
ment at Richmond intended it to be. General Po
with his little band of heroes, retired safely to th
place, ready and prepared for any emergency.
The enemy, with his strong force of Wester
troops, marched through the centre of the State of
Mississippi, nearly to its eastern border, and reape
a fruitless victory. Scarcely a grain [illegible]
straggling beef repaid him for his toil; and
he is a discomfited enemy, retracing his steps
much haste as he invaded. The other column u
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to his stronghold in Memphis. Forrest had
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General to unite with Forrest, and woe be unto
if he falls between these mill stones.
I have given briefly the facts connected with
campaign, as I have seen them, to show the p
what was done, was well done. History will
to Gen. Polk great skill and energy in the man
ment of this campaign. The army in this de
ment he found here; with such materials as he
he made the campaign.
We have lost comparatively little in men, m
nitions, or in supplies. And in less than ten
we will have regained all the territory through w
the enemy passed; and this was done by the fo
this department without aid from other quarters.
JUSTI

TREASURY NOTICE AS TO FUND
UNDER ACT OF FEBRUARY 17, 18
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.
Richmond, Feb. 20, 1864.

NOTICC IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL HOLD
of Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, that t
may exchange the same immediately, at the Office of
Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or of any Depository,
certificates which will entitle them to 4 per cent. Bon
and that the said privilege will continue until the 1st
April ensuing, after which all notes above the denomi
tion of five dollars can be funded only at 66⅔ cents to
dollar, except one hundred dollar notes, which, af
that date, are no longer receivable for public dues, a
can only be funded at an additional reduction of ten p
cent. per month.
The certificates issued, together with the Bonds f
which they may be exchanged, are receivable for tax
of the year 1864 at the full amount expressed on the fac
without interest, and are not subject to the tax imposed
for that year on other bonds and credits.
The short time allowed should admonish all holders
promptly to present the notes, and not risk the chance of
exclusion by the pressure which will occur at the end of
the month of March.
(Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.
March 1-tf

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING
at February term, 1864, of Wake County Court du
appointed and qualified as administrator of Samuel
Morgan, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons
present their accounts, debts, claims and demands
every kind against his said intestate to him for paymen
duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law,
otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery
Notice is also given that as administrator aforesaid, I
will on the 9th day of March next, at the late dwelling
house of his said intestate, Samuel D. Morgan, dec'd, in
the county of Wake, offer for sale, horses, mules, cattle
hogs, sheep, farming utensils, a large quantity of manu
factured tobacco in boxes and leaf tobacco, cotton in bale
household and kitchen furniture and other articles on a
credit of twelve months. Bond with approved sureties
will be required of the purchasers. Said sale will be con
tinued from day to day until all is sold; and at the same
time and place I shall offer for hire a number of negro
slaves of my said intestate until the 25th of December
next. Bond with approved sureties will be required of
[illegible]
WILLIAM LAWS
March 4-td

Bank of Graham, N. C.,
March 4th, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND THOSE TO WHOM DIV
dends are due are hereby notified to draw th
amounts due them from this Bank by the 25th inst., as a
balances left in Bank after that date will be funded i
4 per cent Confederate States bonds for said parties.
C. F. MEBANE, Cash'r.
March 7-[illegible]

HARNESS AND CARRIAGES
THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY A
[illegible] to the public that he is now prepared to tr
and repair buggies and carriages; also all kinds of ha
[illegible]
Shop on Wilmington street, next door to the Confe
[illegible]
JOHN EAMES
March 7-[illegible]

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1864.

THE WAR.

All quiet in Mississippi, the Yankees having [illegible] gone beyond the Big Black.

All quiet at Dalton, the Yankees having been driven back beyond the Chickamauga.

All quiet in Florida, Finnegan having put a quietus on the invading [illegible].

All quiet on the Rapidan, the Yankees hugging the Rappahannock, afraid to advance.

All quiet around Richmond, the Yankee raiders having been driven off.

All quiet at Charleston and nobody hurt by the artillery practice of the enemy.

All quiet in East Tennessee, the small number of Yankees in that section being [illegible].

All quiet in Eastern North Carolina, since the raid of Pickett, the few Yankees and negroes in Newbern fearing the [illegible].

In fact all is quiet everywhere, and so far in the Spring campaign we are ahead, [illegible]

[illegible]

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Papers of the 3d have been received at Richmond, from which the following summary is made:

THE RAIDS ON RICHMOND AND CHARLOTTESVILLE.

Up to the 3d, the Yankee papers had not heard of the result of Kilpatrick's raid on Richmond. A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Culpeper Court House, the 2d, says:

"At five o'clock, Sunday, Brig. Gen. Kilpatrick, with his division and a portion of Merritt's and Gregg's, and a light battery of six guns, left Stevensburg for the lower fords of the Rapidan. A portion of the force crossed at Germanna and the remainder at Ely's Ford.

"As the immediate results of all these movements are doubtless determined before this time, there can be no impropriety in stating that Kilpatrick started to make a dash on Richmond, for the purpose of releasing our prisoners there, sacking the rebel capital, and effecting such other laudable purposes as might be within his power. He succeeded in capturing a lieutenant and several men at Ely's Ford, and striking Spottsylvania Court House, since which nothing has been heard from him."

The *Herald* devotes about a square foot of its first page to a diagram of Richmond and its approaches, and a description of the city. Several solid columns are filled with [illegible] accounts of the raid on Charlottesville, and biographical sketches of the officers engaged in both. The account is heralded with the following characteristic flourish of trumpets:

"Kilpatrick's brilliant Cavalry movement against Richmond."

"The Union prisoners to be released and the Rebel Capital sacked."

"Co-operation of the infantry under General Sedgwick."

"General Custer's splendid demonstration."

"Stuart's boasted invincible Rebel Cavalry defeated and his camp destroyed."

"Five hundred fine horses and fifty Rebel prisoners captured, without the loss of a single man."

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writing about Custer's raid on Charlottesville, says that officer has returned to his headquarters at Stevensburg, after having been within three miles of Charlottesville, and marching about eighty miles. His force consisted of 1,500 picked men, from various regiments from Merritt's and Gregg's Divisions, well mounted. They passed through Madison Court House, crossed the upper Rapidan at Banks' Mill Ford, through Stanardsville, and thence to Berger's Mill Bridge, on the Rivanna river, within three miles of Charlottesville. He says:

[illegible]

lone, the Third Tennessee cavalry broke at the first fire, leaving six of our small guns [illegible]. The guns were spiked and their carriages [illegible]. In this fight our loss was about 100, who were nearly all taken prisoners."

FROM NORTH GEORGIA.

Advices from Grant's army report the return of his forces to Tunnel Hill, which point is to be held hereafter. Grant's demonstration was a "reconnoissance in force" to prevent the "rebels" from sending reinforcements to act against Gen. Sherman.

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN OPENS DISCOURAGINGLY.

The N. Y. *Herald*, of the 2d says:

"The developments of the Spring campaign so far are not altogether encouraging. President Lincoln's experimental Florida expedition, to begin with, has turned out one of the most stupid and inexcusable blunders of the war. Next, the return to Tunnel Hill of the advanced forces of General Thomas from the mountain gorge in front of Dalton, Georgia, is explained as due to their discovery that Joe Johnston, in superior strength, had massed his army at Dalton, and was ready for a general battle, and we were not. Next, the early retreat of General Smith's cavalry expedition from Northern Mississippi back into Tennessee, pursued by the enemy, does not look well. Next the Sherman Alabama expedition, by the failure of Gen. Smith to effect a junction with it, is, we fear, placed in a position somewhat critical; and, next, as we hear nothing whatever from Mobile, we conclude that Admiral Farragut has found that he can do nothing in seven feet water with vessels drawing fourteen feet.

This is not a very interesting picture for the opening of the Spring campaign."

CONGRESSIONAL.

On the 2d, the house passed the Senate bill making Parkersburg, Va., a port of entry.

In the Senate, Mr. Sumner, from the Select Committee on Slavery and Freedmen, reported a bill to repeal all laws for the rendition of fugitive slaves to their so-called masters.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported the House bill extending bounties to April 1st. He said men were enlisting more rapidly than they could be provided for.

In the House, Mr. Julian, of Indiana, introduced a bill to secure persons in the military and naval service homesteads in confiscated and forfeited estates within insurrectionary districts.

The House adopted a joint resolution to adjourn on the 31st of May. It is believed the Senate will concur.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The New York Democratic State Convention met at Albany on the 25th ult. Judge Amasa J. Parker was elected Chairman, and on taking his seat, said:

[illegible]

It is rumored that Farragut has been ordered to Charleston, to supersede Dahlgren in the command of the [illegible] fleet.

[illegible]

Lincoln has commuted the sentence of all deserters condemned to be shot, to imprisonment at the Dry Tortugas during the war.

[illegible]

THE RAID ON RICHMOND.

The *Examiner* gives the following particulars of the enemy raids on Richmond and Charlottesville:

[illegible]

command moved down the south bank of the Pamunkey, and crossed the river at Dabney's ferry.

Their exact number was not, at first, easily ascertained, and as usual, the most exaggerated accounts were circulated throughout the county, increasing as they spread, until the miserable fugitives from the Richmond defences were magnified into a full brigade. From the ferry they proceeded by the most direct route to Aylett's, on the Mattaponi, watched closely at every step by scouts detached from Lieut. James Pollard's company of Lee's Rangers, now on picket duty and recruiting service in King William, the residence of most of its members. The ferry boat having been previously removed, and Lieutenant Pollard's arrangements for disputing their passage when they reached the King and Queen side of the river being suspected, they dashed across the river as precipitately as possible, under the fire of a small squad of the rangers left on the south bank for that purpose. While passing through King William they captured one prisoner, Mr. William Edwards, and several horses, and mortally wounded a man attached to the signal corps, whose name we could not learn. Subsequently, Colonel Dahlgreen, in command of the party, ordered the release of Mr. Edwards and the restoration of his horse and some valuables which were forcibly taken from his person when captured.

The Yankees had no sooner reached King and Queen county, than they were harassed, both front and rear, by the Rangers, showing fight as they advanced, until Lieutenant Pollard was reinforced by Magruder's and Blake's companies of the Forty-second Virginia battalion, now on picket duty in King and Queen, and Fox's company of Fifth Virginia cavalry, on furlough in the same county. Here the fight became general, resulting in the death of Col. Dahlgreen, and the capture of the greater number of the party, the rest having fled in disorder and panic to the nearest woods. It is believed that few, if any, will reach Gloucester Point alive, as the Home Guards of King and Queen, whose bravery was conspicuous during the whole affair, are scouring the country and cutting off escape.

A large body of this raiding party was pushing towards the Peninsula at last accounts, preferring that route to the rather hazardous attempt to reach Gloucester Point through King William and King and Queen. We regret this very much, as, in both counties, adequate preparations were made to prevent the soil of either county from being converted into a highway, as in the earliest period of the war, for Yankee soldiers, whose track is marked, wherever they are permitted to obtain a foothold, with desolation and blood.

COLONEL DAHLGREEN—HIS DEATH.

The publication of Dahlgreen's programme for the sack of Richmond was the occasion of constant excitement Saturday, and curiosity to know what course the authorities would pursue towards the three or four hundred lead pirates put in durance at the Libby. To Dahlgreen's budget of villainy and cowardice there are to be added some incidents which show, in the most striking colors, the character of this commander.

When the Yankees appeared at Frederick Hall, they captured there Captain Dement, and this prisoner was taken in company with Dahlgreen over the whole of his route. Captain Dement reports that he witnessed the execution of the negro guide, and that Dahlgreen furnished a rein from his own bridle with which the unhappy victim was hung.

Captain Dement effected his escape in the fight near Walkerton. When Dahlgreen found the small body of Confederate cavalry in his front, he insisted upon Captain Dement riding by his side, as he advanced to demand their surrender. The reply of one of our officers to the demand of surrender, was "give them h—ll, boys." Dahlgreen fell at the first fire, and the horse of Capt. Dement was shot under him, the rider fortunately escaping without injury. Dahlgreen received two balls in the head, two in the body, and one in the hand. He died instantly.

Captain Dement escaped to a thick of woods, and hearing some of the Yankee fugitives expressing a desire to find him and to surrender to him, came forward and received the surrender of almost the entire party. Dahlgreen's body had been stripped and was lying on the road, and it was by Capt. Dement's orders that it was interred.

Both Capt. Dement and Mr. Hountcastle describe Dahlgreen as a most agreeable and charming villain. He was very civil to the prisoners, shared his food with Captain Dement, and on several occasions invited him to take a sip of whiskey with him. He was a fair haired, very young looking man, with manners as soft as a cat's.

COL. JOHNSON'S AFFAIRS WITH THE ENEMY.

We learn that all the boats on the Pamunkey were secured by Col. Bradley Johnson's command, with the exception of a single one at Dabney's ferry, which the enemy used and afterwards destroyed.

The wounded in Col. Bradley T. Johnson's small command of fifty-four men, in the attack upon the enemy at Old Church, were Capt George W. Emack, of Prince George county, Maryland, shot in the thumb and side, slightly; Lieut. [illegible], shot through thighs, seriously; George Parker, sabre cut over the head, and S. H. King, cut over the head and shoulder. The Yankees charged through the command repeatedly, as though to ascertain its force; but every time the enemy charged, the command divided, delivering a deadly volley of lead and taking a number of prisoners upon every such, besides capturing a number of saddles. The enemy were in force five to one, and nothing but the ignorance and cowardice of the Yankees, and the temerity of Col. Johnson's force saved them from capture.

THE CHARLOTTESVILLE RAID.

It appears now that the Yankee raiders, under Custer, came as near Charlottesville as Crawford's farm, about three miles from town, and were driven back across the river at Rio mills. They captured a few caissons at the artillery camp near town. The camp consisted of two batteries, sixteen pieces, and only one of the batteries were reached by the enemy. One of the batteries is said to have used grape and canister on the enemy, with what effect is not known.

The enemy remained in line of battle until nearly sunset, when they commenced retreating in the direction of [illegible]. They burned all the county bridges, and also Rio mills, about six miles from Charlottesville.

[From the Montgomery Advertiser.]

THE MISSISSIPPI CAMPAIGN—A CONCISE REVIEW.

DEMOPOLIS, Ala., Feb. 28, 1864.

The campaign through which the army of this Department has just passed has been fruitful of many incidents, and proficient in demonstrating the ability of the South to maintain its independence.

The Federal newspapers have for more than six weeks been filled with the plans of the great Southwestern campaign. Sherman was to invade Mississippi with three columns. One—the larger—to leave Vicksburg, another, Western Tennessee, down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and the third was to land at Pascagoula. These three columns were to unite at some point, capture Mobile, then Montgomery, and occupy all of Mississippi, and that portion of the State of Alabama west of the Alabama river. To accomplish this grand object, Sherman was given seventy thousand veteran troops.

The expedition so largely planned was inaugurated by the moving of the two first columns. Sherman left Vicksburg the 1st of February, at the head of thirty-five thousand infantry, two or three thousand cavalry and from sixty to eighty pieces of artillery.—About a week afterwards Grierson or Smith began their march through North Mississippi with twelve or fifteen thousand cavalry and mounted infantry. Mobile, at the same time, was threatened by water with the enemy's fleet of gunboats, and by land from Pensacola and Pascagoula.

The question naturally arose with those anxious about the fate of this section, what was to be the result? Gen. Polk had recently been placed in command of this Department. He assumed command late in December and could scarcely have more than familiarized himself with the command, and had but little time to organize his troops and collect together all the energies of his Department; and whether strong or weak by reason of his predecessor's organization, upon that and that alone must he rely.

The troops in Mobile were those sent there by the War Department for its defence and could only be spared from that point for temporary use. In this Department outside of Mobile were only Loring's division, composed of three brigades, and French's division of two small brigades. This constituted the infantry force. The cavalry force was composed of Lee's and Forrest's commands. Most of Forrest's force had been recently organized in West Tennessee, and many of them are still unarmed.

With only this force at his command, Gen. Polk took the field. Forrest was still detached from the main army, and must remain so to watch the movements of Grierson and his cavalry command. Sherman with his 35,000 could only be opposed by Loring, French and Lee—not more than one-third of the enemy's force.

From Vicksburg the enemy moved very rapidly and vigorously on to Jackson, and from that point they threatened Meridian, the railroad centre of this Department. At this time Gen. Polk borrowed from the Mobile garrison two or three brigades to retard the enemy, in order to enable him to save his supplies which had accumulated at different points of the railroads for the past two years. It would have been the height of folly to have given the enemy battle under the circumstances. Our forces, when strengthened by the reinforcements from Mobile, did not reach over half that of the enemy, inclusive of our cavalry.

At the present stage of our revolution, the loss of an army, however small, would be extremely disastrous. Caution and prudence is more needed now than at any past period of the war.

With the additional force from Mobile the enemy was checked, enabling him to save his accumulated stores and protect his supplies. The little army of this Department fell back from Brandon in perfect order—slowly and successfully. The enemy moved his bodies of infantry, artillery and cavalry, with caution and prudence. Lee hung upon his flanks and compelled him to move in compact columns, giving him no time to forage or depredate upon the country. In the meantime Gen. Polk, with all his acknowledged energy, was moving all his stores from points of the different railroads, likely to fall into the enemy's hands.

On Sunday, the 14th, Lieutenant General Polk evacuated Meridian, with his little army heavily pressed by an enemy thirty-five thousand strong.—Before the evacuation, however, every article belonging to the different departments of the government had been moved. The rolling stock of four important railroads had been saved—not a car was left, and scarcely a wheel left. The locomotives and cars belonging to the Mobile and Ohio road were safely housed in Mobile. Those of the other roads were brought to the Tombigbee and safely placed upon this side of the river. It was a [illegible] and positive evacuation of this great railroad centre. The little town of Meridian stood lonely amid the silence of pine forests, without a noise to disturb its solitude or a whistle to arouse its inhabitants. The garrison belonging to Mobile had been safely returned to their duties there, and Mobile was as safe as the department at Richmond intended it to be. General Polk with his little band of heroes, retired safely to this place, ready and prepared for any emergency.

The enemy, with his strong force of Western troops, marched through the centre of the State of Mississippi, nearly to its eastern border, and reaped a trifling victory. Scarcely a grain of corn or a [illegible] repaid him for his toil; and to-day he is a discomfited enemy, retracing his steps with as much haste as he invaded. The other column under Grierson met the same fate. It was unable to form a junction with Sherman, and is now moving back to its stronghold in Memphis. Forrest had been hanging upon his flanks from the time he entered Mississippi, and Lee is now sent by the Commanding General to unite with Forrest, and woe be unto him if he falls between these [illegible].

I have given briefly the facts connected with the campaign, as I have seen them, to show the public what was done, was well done. History will award to Gen. Polk great skill and energy in the management of this campaign. The army in this department he found here; with such materials as he had, he made the campaign.

We have lost comparatively little in men, in munitions, or in supplies. And in less than ten days we will have regained all the territory through which the enemy passed; and this was done by the force in this department without aid from other quarters.

JUSTICE.

TREASURY NOTICE AS TO FUNDING UNDER ACT OF FEBRUARY 17, 1864.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Feb. 28, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL HOLDERS of Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, that they may exchange the same immediately, at the Office of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or of any Depository, for certificates which will entitle them to 4 per cent. Bonds: and that the said privilege will continue until the 1st of April coming, after which all notes above the denomination of five dollars can be funded only at 66⅔ cents to the dollar, except one hundred dollar notes, which, after that date, are no longer receivable for public dues, and can only be funded at an additional reduction of ten per cent. per month.

The certificates issued, together with the Bonds for which they may be exchanged, are receivable for taxes of the year 1864 at the full amount expressed on the face without interest, and are not subject to the tax imposed for that year on other bonds and credits.

The short time allowed should admonish all holders promptly to present the notes, and not risk the chance of confusion by the pressure which will occur at the end of the month of March.

(Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.
March 1-6t

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING at February term, 1864, of Wake County Court duly appointed and qualified as administrator of Samuel D. Morgan, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons to present their accounts, debts, claims and demands of every kind against his said intestate to him for payment duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Notice is also given that as administrator aforesaid, he will on the 9th day of March next, at the late dwelling house of his said intestate, Samuel D. Morgan, dec'd, in the county of Wake, offer for sale, horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, farming utensils, a large quantity of manufactured tobacco in boxes and leaf tobacco, cotton in bales, household and kitchen furniture and other articles on a credit of twelve months. Bond with approved sureties will be required of the purchasers. Said sale will be continued from day to day until all is sold; and at the same time and place I shall offer for hire a number of negro slaves of my said intestate until the 25th of December next. Bond with approved sureties will be required of the hirer.

WILLIAM LAWS.
March 4-td

Bank of Graham, N. C.,
March 4th, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND THOSE TO WHOM DIVIDENDS are due are hereby notified to draw the amounts due them from this Bank by the 25th inst., as all balances left in Bank after that date will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds for said parties.

C. F. MEBANE, Cash'r.
March 7-2tM

HARNESS AND CARRIAGES.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES to the public that he is now prepared to make and repair buggies and carriages; also all kinds of harness.

Shop on Wilmington street, next door to the Confederate [illegible] Shop.

JOHN HAMES.
March 7-1m